

## Product datasheet for **CF502908**

### ALDOB Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI3C6]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI3C6
Applications:	FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:2000, IHC 1:150, FLOW 1:100
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Full length human recombinant protein of human ALDOB(NP_000026) produced in HEK293 cell.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	39.3 kDa
Gene Name:	aldolase, fructose-bisphosphate B
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_000026</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 24190 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 230163 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 229 Human</a> <a href="#">P05062</a>



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**Background:**

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate aldolase (EC 4.1.2.13) is a tetrameric glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate. Vertebrates have 3 aldolase isozymes which are distinguished by their electrophoretic and catalytic properties. Differences indicate that aldolases A, B, and C are distinct proteins, the products of a family of related 'housekeeping' genes exhibiting developmentally regulated expression of the different isozymes. The developing embryo produces aldolase A, which is produced in even greater amounts in adult muscle where it can be as much as 5% of total cellular protein. In adult liver, kidney and intestine, aldolase A expression is repressed and aldolase B is produced. In brain and other nervous tissue, aldolase A and C are expressed about equally. There is a high degree of homology between aldolase A and C. Defects in ALDOB cause hereditary fructose intolerance. [provided by RefSeq]

**Synonyms:**

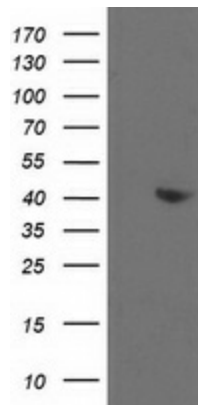
ALDB; ALDO2

**Protein Families:**

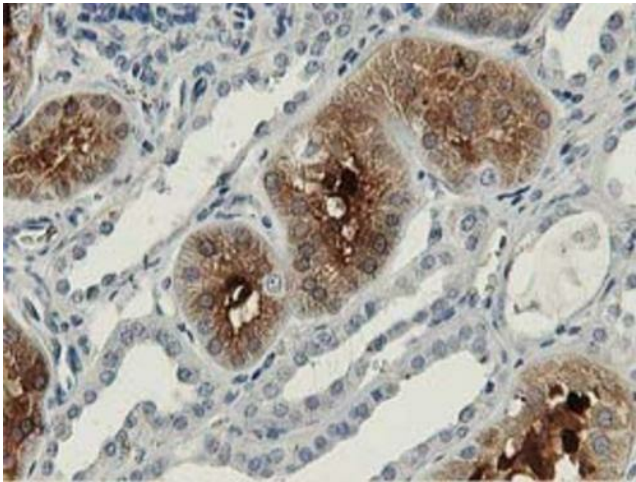
Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:**

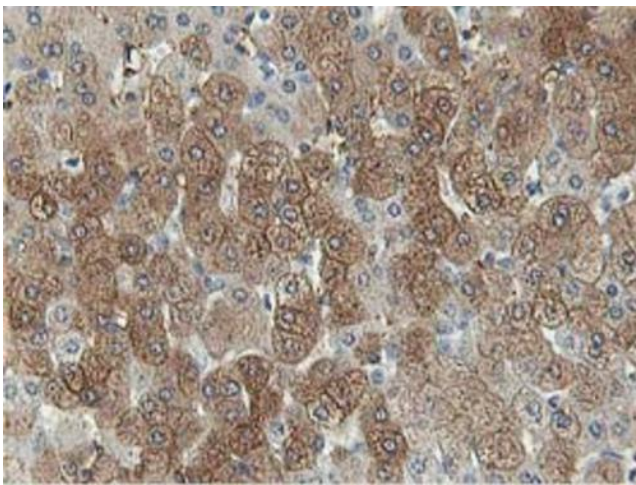
Fructose and mannose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pentose phosphate pathway

**Product images:**

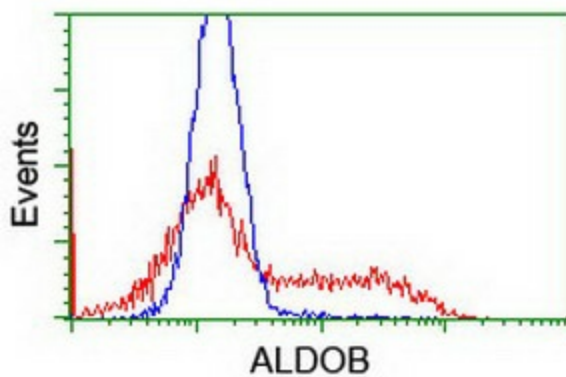
HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY ALDOB ([RC220062], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-ALDOB. Positive lysates [LY400007] (100ug) and [LC400007] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Human Kidney tissue within the normal limits using anti-ALDOB mouse monoclonal antibody. Heat-induced epitope retrieval by EDTA solution buffer pH 8.0 at 120°C for 3 min.



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Human liver tissue within the normal limits using anti-ALDOB mouse monoclonal antibody. Heat-induced epitope retrieval by EDTA solution buffer pH 8.0 at 120°C for 3 min.



HEK293T cells transfected with either [RC220062] overexpress plasmid (Red) or empty vector control plasmid (Blue) were immunostained by anti-ALDOB antibody ([TA502908]), and then analyzed by flow cytometry.